2: Hutchinson E-4,5 (1950-1951) 1987 SO11 Bahia Brazilians SO11
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in the three houses for nearly all members of the two extended families, for the factory has become the major gathering point for all of them during the summer. Each married couple maintains its own home in the city. In the Conde and Jacuipe families the tendency has been to enlarge the two families by the addition of in-laws rather than to lose sons and daughters, because of the exceptionally strong family loyalties held by the members. As a result, many more people are drawn into the social circles of the two groups, which at times appear as one family and at other times as two separate but close units.

The social life of these people is carried out almost entirely within this group of ninety-seven persons, and their in-laws, plus the in-law families. Such intrafamilial social life is known as vida em familia. During the winter season in Salvador, their social activities are confined to visiting one another, playing cards with one another, having birthday parties for one another, attending the weddings of one another's children, and so forth. Trips to the beach and to social clubs and graduations are made jointly. During the summer, parts of families visit others, and at certain times, such as the botada da usina (first day of the sugar mill's activities each year), Carnaval, and the birthday of the Colonel, his wife, or Dona Yaya, nearly all the members of the family get together. This may mean a gathering of sixty to seventy persons. A "small" luncheon may be attended by a mere twenty or thirty persons.

It is still the custom for young married couples to dine with the parents of each at least once a week. It is also not unusual to find an entire apartment house in the city occupied by members of one family, each conjugal group occupying its own apartment. Members of the same generation usually play or visit together, although all generations are present at most family gatherings. Through lifelong companionship, members of families in this class come to know each other extremely well and are often the best of friends as well as relatives. Because of the size of these families, and because of the constancy of their devotion to one another, there is little time or energy left for entertaining outsiders. This, however, does not mean that acquaintances are limited to family members. Friends are made, who are drawn into the various conjugal groups and into the activities of the larger extended family.

Courtship in Class A families is a formal affair. At first it is considered that the young couple are gostando (liking each other) or namorando (in love). It is expected that the boy

[SALVADOR]

/30 cont./

829 he was a mulatto. His own mother called his attention to the
*563 difference that existed between him and his friends, but those
565 who were of his type and who had money continued to regard themselves as Whites and to be treated as such. An economist, darker than the official we have just quoted, states that the extreme poverty in which he lived during his childhood did not permit him to think of his color. An intellectual of a dark color says that when he was an adolescent he never thought of his type; no experiences previous to this period were associated with an awareness of his color. The same thing seems to happen among [572] white children when lasting relationships are allowed to be established between them and their companions at school and play, without discrimination as to type. Numerous informants of very dark color report that they still maintain several friendships made at school with finos Whites. Even among the adults there are some who claim not to have ever been conscious of their type. An [115] instructor told us that he was never preoccupied with his pigmentation, because he regarded that as having nothing to do with his difficulties or with his professional life. It is clear that statements [124] of this nature cannot be accepted solely at their face value; they [123] could, as a matter of fact, be defense reactions against the inquiries of the investigators.

*563 There are nevertheless persons who do not succeed in over-
829 coming the inferiority complex resulting from their "quality."
571 "A look is enough to upset a person of dark color," said a /31/ very black university student. Sometimes when he had been treated as a "Negro" he was irritated and felt humiliated. "But I have succeeded in overcoming this feeling," he adds: "I too am able to treat other "Whites" without antipathy as soon as I see that they are prepared to be pleasant with me." Without doubt there exists "a slight repression" among the Blacks, "but it is never intense and ought to be overcome," states a mulatto lawyer, and he adds that "such a feeling can give birth to a servile attitude"; one of his colleagues, of the same color as he, a very competent and industrious man, does not have the courage to plead cases for himself and continues to be simply the assistant of a white lawyer.

[SALVADOR]

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*563 872 572 565 In the public elementary schools the students, in general little conscious of their rank, have a tendency to mix indiscriminately. The informants in general do not recall discriminatory attitudes on the part of their white fellow-students and state /69/ that from these contacts result -- it is not uncommon to ascertain this -- close and lasting friendships. A woman of liberal profession established good relations with white colleagues of the upper classes during her school years, amicable relations that have lasted to this day. In working in the public schools of Bahia, a psychologis confirmed, however, that the children group themselves according to their physical type, but that they have a tendency to seek out in class children lighter than they as seatmates. It is understandable that in this phase of development and socialization of the child the latter has greater facility in identifying those of his group according to physical appearance, especially if he finds himself away from his family and is not influenced by the criteria of social classification current there. Even in the secondary schools, numerous informants say, the students group themselves according to their physical type, but especially in terms of social and economic rank; friendships between young people belonging to two extremes of the color scale are confirmed on each level; more rarely between different social strata. "The daughters of doctors, even if they are dark," a woman informant declared, "are treated with more attention by the professors and their companions than the Whites and the colored children who are poor." The relations between colored students and their Jewish comrades seem to be good, if one is to believe certain information.

*563 [217] In the libraries one can see students of very different types gathered around the same tables and working together. The colored students not only take part in groups on excursions, but sometimes are at the head of them; they happen to command their comrades of all types in the civic parades. A literary association founded by a black professor in a college-preparatory secondary [814] [873] school has white and colored members.